Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] FRIDAY, JANUAR 16, 1807. [No. 1808.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Plaister Paris, afloat.

The CARGO of sch'r. Dove, Capt. Newcomb, from Portland,
For sale by
Lawrason & Fowle.
Who have also for sale,
100 boxes brown Soap,
12 ditto Cheese.
January 9. d

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to leave this country early next spring for Europe, requests all those indebted to her to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given—and all such as have claims against her to exhibit them for payment.

She proposes letting on moderate terms,
That commodious HOUSE occupied by the late John Dunlap as a dwelling house, of which immediate possession may be had.

ELIZA DUNLAP.
Dec. 26. d

---

40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,
AND
40 boxes dipt Candles,
For Sale by
M. MILLER.
December 12.

A. C. Cazenove,

King-street, opposite Mr. Mott's tavern, has just received and for sale,

A handsome selection of FANCY MUSLINS.

Black and colored Italian and India lute-strings.
Ladies' and gentlemens' white, black, and colored silk hose
Silk, kid, extra long and habit gloves
Lace gloves and sleeves
Brown, black, and scarlet silk velvets,
Fine split straw Jipsey hats
White and black crapes
Fawn colored cassimeres and beaverets
Milled gloves, hose and caps
Men, women, and childrens lasts and milled socks
A few bales German oznaburgs and burlaps
2 cases Irish linens
1 do. Nuns' threads
Real Martinique and other French cordials, in cases.

A few Prints of the Apotheosis of *General Washington*, in elegant Gilt Frames.

December 15. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A *NEGRO SERVANT*, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*
November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer
September 25. d

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to
James Patton.
October 20. d

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13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun
July 30.

Turks-Island Salt.

Just received, and for sale, low,
A quantity of Turks Island Salt.
MARSTELLER & YOUNG.
January 7. d

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.
January 5. dóm

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms.
Wm. Hodgson.
Jan. 3. d.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
30 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-
4 quarter casks do. do. } rior qu'ty
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

Just Received

And for Sale by the Subscriber,
10 hhds. retailing Molasses
12 tierces of good Rice
100 bbls. kiln-dried Corn Meal
3 hhds. old Antigua Rum
6 hhds. Green Coffee
20 casks of Lime, and
3000 bushels of Salt.
M. MILLER.
December 2. d

Liverpool Salt, afloat

The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jefferson, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of 500 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt,
For sale by
Lawrason and Fowle.
Who have also landing from said schooner,
100 boxes mould candles
5 chests young hyson tea
4 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
20 boxes chocolate
5 hogsheads N. E. rum
30 kegs fresh raisins.
IN STORE,
25 chests young hyson } TEAS
15 do. imperial } *first quality.*
15 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
6 do. Plains
7 do. Kendall cottons
50 rolls heavy Ravens duck
2 cases hats
1600 pair coarse and fine shoes
15 hogsheads } *Muscovado Sugars.*
10 barrels }
150 barrels N. E. rum
4 hogsheads Grenada do.
2 pipes Rebus wine
200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon
Half barrels and kids of beef
200 boxes soap
50 boxes chocolate
30 do. cod-fish.
December 27.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to
William Hodgson.
Sept. 25, d

FOR SALE,

Six Shares in the Potomac Canal
Apply to the Printer.
January 13.

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to retire from business in this place, the partnership of *Douglass & Mandeville* is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust and settle all the accounts of the partnership. It is earnestly requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same with him immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.
January 3. dtf

Joseph H. Mandeville

Intends to carry on the *FLOUR* and *GROCERY BUSINESS* in the same manner & on the same terms as heretofore done by D. and M. and solicits a continuance of favors from his friends.
January 3. dtf

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,

KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
More's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Havana HONEY
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson & } TEAS,
Hyson Skin } Of a good quality
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dip'd CANDLES
Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bottles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pepper, &c.
100 tons Plaister Paris.
20 bls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bls. cut do.
20 bls. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.
—*ALSO*—
FLOUR constantly kept and selected for family use.
January 3 d

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Baldwin Dade to the subscriber, made for the purpose of securing the payment of three hundred dollars and interest thereon since the first day of October, 1806, and the expences of sale, &c. unto Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield, will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, on the 22d day of this present month, on the premises, at three o'clock,

A House and Lot of Ground,

Situate, lying and being upon the west side of Alfred, at and to the southward of Oronoke street, in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as followeth, to wit:—Beginning upon Alfred at the corner of the square formed by Oronoke and Princess-streets, supposed to be 176 feet 7 inches from each street, be the same more or less, and running thence northwardly with Alfred-street and binding therewith 40 feet, thence westwardly with a line parallel to Oronoke and Princess streets 123 feet 5 inches, then southwardly with a line parallel to Alfred street 40 feet, thence with a straight line to the beginning—it being that house and lot formerly occupied by Parthinia Dade and her daughter, deceased.

Andrew Scholfield, *Trustee.*
Jan. 5 dts.

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing season,
A valuable FISHERY on Great Hunting Creek.
J. H. HOOE.
January 3. 2awtf

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received and for sale,
10 pipes choice old Cognac Brandy
20 bales of excellent flax
5 do. glue
50 barrels prime beef
60 pieces Russia sheetings
50 do. Ravens duck
60 barrels sweet cider
100 casks lime
100 barrels new rum
50 boxes mould candles.
January 13. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira,
Buselles,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish [illegible],
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, for spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demi, ohu's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

The Subscriber has received
The following ARTICLES,
Which he offers for Sale very low:
15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy
10 hogsheads wel flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
30 barrels New-England Rum.
AND ON HAND,
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson Skin, and
First quality Souchong } TEAS of the latest importations.
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Teneriffe
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled Port, *very old WINES.*
A few cases claret, superior quality
Coniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
NewEngland rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & roll brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns
James Sanderson.
September 17.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *January* 12.

Mr. Dana gave notice that on Thursday of next week, he should call up his resolution relative to the prosecutions for libels under the common law.

Mr Holmes from the committee of claims, made a report favorable to the petition of Stephen Sayre. Referred to the committee of the whole for Wednesday.

Mr. Lewis presented the petition of the vestry of the protestant Episcopal Church of Alexandria praying for an act of incorporation. Referred to a select committee of three.

Mr. Early, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a report on the petitions of sundry New York glass manufacturers; the report was unfavorable: referred to the committee of the whole for Monday.

Mr. Early also reported a bill for annexing certain waters and shores to the district of Mississippi.

Mr. Early reported a bill authorising the issuing of debentures in certain cases. Read twice and ordered for Monday, to the committee of the whole.

Mr. R. Nelson, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as related to repairs of fortifications, protection of harbors, &c. reported two resolutions. First, that a sum of money not exceeding dolls. be appropriated to enable the president to cause our fortifications to be repaired and improved.

2. That a sum of money not exceeding dolls. be appropriated to enable the president to cause to be built a number of gun boats not exceeding for the better protection of our ports and harbors. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Randolph moved for the order of the day on the bill taking the duty from salt, &c.

Mr. Quincy moved for a postponement of that order of the day till Friday. Many people in the state of Massachusetts and in the northern states were greatly interested in the manufacture of salt. He expected some representations from them on the subject.

Mr Sloan wished its postponement: he thought it was high time to decide on a more immediately interesting and important bill, that providing punishment for crimes against the U S.

For postponing 33. Not carried.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill, Mr. Varnum in the chair.

Mr. Randolph moved to fill the first blank with July 1st. [the time for the duty on salt to cease] Carried.

The third section of the bill continues the Mediterranean fund till the next session of congress.

Mr. Quincy moved an amendment to the first section, the substance of which was, instead of the salt duty, that the duties on bohea and other black teas and coffee, should be lessened, in such proportion as to make the relief equal to the salt duty.

When you lay duties you should equalize the burden; and when you take them off, you should equalize the benefit.—— Taking the duty from salt operates almost exclusively for one section—and against another of the country—The president says we can spare a certain tax; the tax on salt is about half a million per annum —we can spare such a tax; duties to that amount. Let us take it from articles that will operate equally—Mr. Madison, when a member of this house, observed on this tax that the western people paid no other; they were not taxed higher than other parts of the country, as they paid scarcely any other.

If half a million of revenue can be spared, let it be spared in a fair and equal way. Let us take some from bohea tea, from coffee, and other articles. Let the seaport towns receive their equal share of relief. Let the duty on coffee be reduced from 5 to 3 cents per pound, and the other articles proportionally.

Mr. J. Clay. The whole duty on coffee is but about 240,000 dollars, and the drawbacks will make a loss to the treasury.

The duty on bohea and black teas is so small that I should hardly think the gentleman serious, but wishing rather to obtain a little popularity for his party. Mr. C. made several objections to Mr. Quincy's amendment.

Mr. Elliot spoke in favor of the bill as it was.

Mr. Randolph. I consider the gentleman's motion as intended to prevent the taking off of any duty. This is no new expedient: six years ago when it was proposed to repeal the internal taxes the same attempt was made; the same game is now playing over again.

I would use one of the gentleman's own arguments: He says the duty or tax operates unequally: If so, take it off.

Salt is a necessary of life, the duty on it is higher than on any other article.

I wish to see the commencement of a repealing system—I wish to see the public debt, and the duties lessened: I hope yet to see all duties taken off, except an advalorem duty not exceeding 5 per cet.

Mr. Smilie was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. Bidwell. My colleague may truly represent that part of the state where he comes, but not the sentiments of the state at large. He was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. Findley spoke against the amendment, and in favor of the bill as it stood.

Mr. Sloan. On no principle of policy, justice or reason, ought the tax on salt to be now continued. I regret that the salt manufacturer should lose. Let the gentleman from Massachusetts bring forward a resolution granting a small bounty on home made salt.

Mr. Quincy. Gentlemen have some of them mistaken my motives; not my immediate constituents, but persons at a distance from me are interested in salt manufacturies. Nor am I playing an old game; for I agree with gentlemen in their willingness to take off duties to this amount. I only wished to have this subject fairly discussed. This tax operates as a bounty on our fisheries; taking it off then will be extremely injurious.

Mr. Quincy offered various other reasons in support of the amendment.

Mr. Randolph asked for a division of the question.

For striking out—7.

The committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. Cooke moved to insert January 1st instead of July 1st, for the commencement of the repeal.

Mr. Randolph objected. Not carried.

Mr. Dana called for the reading of the act establishing the Mediterranean fund.

Mr. Dana wished to know why this act was continued. It was continued last year on account of some menace of the Tunisian embassador, and a million of dollars brought into the treasury. He could see nothing that called for its further continuance, unless it be the two millions voted last session? nor would it be needed then. The secretary of the treasury says that the duty on salt, and the Mediterranean fund are not needed, unless perhaps for two millions, should they be wanted; he would not take off a tax of half a million and continue a tax of a million of dollars, on the vague expectation that it may be wanted.

Mr. Dana moved to strike out the section, and called for the yeas and nays.

Yeas	21
Noes	104

Mr. N. Williams. I move to strike out the first section.

Mr. Speaker. Not in order.

Mr. N Williams. I move then to strike out the word "salt," [in effect to destroy the bill.] Mr. Williams said he should not trouble the house with a detail of his reasons; his principal one was, the impropriety of curtailing our revenue at this time, when we had both internal and external enemies to contend with.

Mr. Joseph Clay called for the ayes and noes.

Ayes	13
Noes	109

The bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Dawson reported a bill for incorporating a company to make a turnpike road from Mason's island to the town of Alexandria. Twice read and ordered for Monday.

Mr. R. Nelson presented the memorial of the magistrates of Washington county, district of Columbia, praying that some fees may be attached to the duties of their office.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, January 13.

The bill repealing the duty on salt and continuing the Mediterranean fund was read a third time.

Mr. Quincey moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of striking out July 1st and inserting October 1st, as the time for stopping the duty. Mr. Quincey gave his reasons; an operation on the fisheries.

For recommitting 29.

Mr. Quincey. Though no arguments that I can use will change the temper and disposition of a majority of this house, I feel it necessary to make some observations on this bill—I shall not enquire whether the state of the country is now such as will justify the repealing of any tax; nor shall I enquire whether the repeal of this tax is or is not a very popular thing: but if any tax can be spared the tax on salt is not the tax that ought now to be repealed—there are vast manufacturies of salt in this country which will be ruined by wholly repealing this duty: in the county of Barnstable alone, in Massachusetts, there is a capital of 400,000 dollars; the wooden works covering three millions superficial feet. This manufactory will be totally ruined by the repeal of this tax—there are many large capitals employed in Massachusetts, New York and elsewhere, which will be crushed in their infancy. A few years since no salt was made here; now above 150,000 bushels are made where five years since not a bushel was made. This manufactory is rapidly increasing; and in a few years we shall make our own altogether. Shall we depend on foreign nations? What was the price of salt in the time of the revolution? What should be done, if again similarly situated? No, let us encourage the manufactories here, let us not ruin individuals and injure the national interest. If so much can be spared let us repeal some other duty. This is a tax on the rich.—The rich planter with one hundred slaves pays on this tax perhaps ten dollars; the poor laborer with a family of seven pays about forty cents. It is an easy tax on the poor; the rich farmer with his salt eating cattle, and the planter with his salt eating slaves, pay the principal part of the tax—if you can spare, repeal a part; take off eight cents on the bushel; and reduce some other duties. Take half a cent from brown sugar, two cents from bohea tea, one or two cents from coffee, and you repeal more duty than this on salt, and you equalise the benefit—do this and you relieve the poor, treble the amount, you now relieve them—the repeal of this tax is partial, local—why is this bill so hurried through the house? I have wondered that none have come forward to oppose it—one gentleman attributes my opposition to a love of popularity; no, I am taking a step directly to the contrary. The total repeal of this tax is expected to produce popularity; such expectation is perhaps the groundwork of the bill; it is a splendid thing; a whole tax taken off at once. This bill ought not to be entituled an act to repeal the tax on salt, but a bill to relieve the southern and western parts of the country, and continue burthens on the seaboard and cities.

Mr. Quincey made other remarks and produced other arguments against the passage of that part of the bill repealing the duty on salt.

Mr. Varnum. I am astonished at the remarks of my colleague, when he represents this as a local and partial repeal. New England is as much benefitted by the repeal as the southern or western parts of the country.

Mr Bidwell. My colleague speaks of the manufacturies in Barnstable; I will go as far as he to benefit them; but the interest of a few people is not to be consulted before that of the community.

My colleague says one man pays forty cents, another ten dollars; no stronger reason could be given of the inequality of the tax, all parts of the U. S. are equally interested in the repeal of this tax.

Mr. Holland. I do not think these manufactures will be crushed; but, if so, who is to blame? Who are to be injured? A few speculating men that speculated too largely. The consumption of salt is equal; the consumer pays the tax, and the people at the northward season their victuals with as much salt as at the southward. This is a kind of tax that all wish repealed.

I fear no evil from checking these large manufacturies.

Mr. G. W. Campbell. The western people have no interest whatever in this tax. We make all our own salt.

Mr. Quincey. By western, I did not mean the western states.

Mr. Broom. I am decidedly in favor of the repeal on salt; but not of the other section of the bill which continues the Mediterranean fund. The opinions of this house in favor of the abolition of this duty have entirely changed since the last session; I pretend not to know the reason but rejoice at it. But why is this repeal coupled with the continuance of Mediterranean fund? Is it to make the one a help the other to go down? If money is wanted and it is pointed out for what, I would cheerfully vote for it; but I can see no reason for which this fund is continued. To what purpose is this fund to be appropriated? I wish to see it. I wish to know why a majority of this house so readily agree to the request of the president in his message, when the president does not show us for what it is wanted. The question is not whether we will take off the two and a half per centum ad valorem, but whether we shall put on such a tax. This fund was to be appropriated to certain purposes; those purposes are answered. It was continued last session on account of a message from the president, mentioning the appearance of a "speck of war" in Tunis. No objection was then made, but now we have no call of which we can learn. Though the message says this tax is levied chiefly on luxuries, I must beg leave to think that it operates not on luxuries, but the comforts and conveninces of life, on coarse cottons, woollens &c. [Mr. Broom here went into a calculation from the report of the secretary of the treasury to prove the two and a half per cent. tax levied on articles of convenience and approaching those of necessity.] Though I would abolish the duty on salt I am unwilling to lay another tax of double that amount.——Let us examine for what purpose this tax can be wanted. The report of the secretary of the treasury says we want for eighteen hundred and seven, fourteen millions one hundred thousand, including two millions appropriated for foreign intercourse; and the proceeds expected next year, at the lowest calculation is thirteen millions; and there was five millions four hundred and ninety six thousand dollars in the the treasury the 1st of Oct. last; four millions of this at least can be used for the expence of 1807, this makes three millions more than enough. This remainder is to have no effect in reducing the public debt, a certain sum being already annually appropriated.

(Mr. Broom went into further calculations to show this Mediterranean fund could not be needed for several years; that after 1808, there would be more than two spare millions. We are told from high authority that so much money may induce us to war; if so perhaps 'twould be well to keep our treasury rather bare. We are told of the propriety of altering our constitution to enable us to spend our surplus revenue; yet we are now laying a tax of a million a year. Tell us that we want money for fortifications, defence of our country, &c. the people will be willing to grant it; but not under this false pretence of defraying the expence of a Mediterranean war. Call it what you please, a tax for fortification, a tax for sinking the public debt, or any other colorable pretence, and the people will agree to it, but not with an overflowing treasury, and while we are perplexed to know what we are to do with what we have, and without any pretence. However, as it is coupled with the duty on salt, I shall vote for its continuance.

Mr. Randolph. We know of no existing exigency for the continuance of this fund; it is a matter of precaution. The salt tax is a perpetual, the other a temporary act. We can spare the duty on salt; we take it off perhaps forever; we continue the Mediterranean duty ONE year—Which would you rather pay—a perpetual annuity of half a million of dollars, or pay one year only a whole million? We can dispense with the salt duty 600,000 dollars, but not both, making 1,600,000 dollars.

Mr. Dana. I am in favor of reducing the duty on salt, but not altogether repealing it. I have no belief, however, that this house will consent to its reduction, and that of other articles; hence, I am in favor on the whole of that part of the bill which repeals the duty on salt; but not that part which lays a duty of double the amount; the Mediterranean fund. These duties were to cease in three months after peace should be made with the Mediterranean powers; previous to this time the President sent us a message relating to certain menaces of a Turk called the Tunisian ambassador, who was here last winter. [Mr. Dana here read the message] The principal effect of this threat of the Tunisian ambassador was the addition of dollars 1,000000, to our revenue—No threat was executed. [Mr. Dana here wished to correct an error he hastily made yesterday, when he said it appeared from the report of the secretary of the treasury that this fund could only be wanted for the 2,000,000 voted last year; it appeared that provision was already made for that.] Can it be to be prepared, besides the 2,000,000, to have more ready cash? [Mr. Dana here produced documents to show that the tax called the Mediterranean fund was principally a tax not at all on luxuries, but on convenience and necessity.] Where is the report of what the gentleman from Vermont calls the committee of ways and means no. 2? Has there ever been a quorum of that committee?

The Mediterranean fund is not perpetual, but it seems somehow to be continued year after year on slight or no pretence: and I wish the purposes for which it was wanted were open, were not hid from our view.

I shall, however, on the whole, vote for the bill as it is; the state of the country may be

such as to need this fund; importance to the country
Mr. Clay replied at so
Quincy and Mr. Broom.
The ayes and noes wer
were—Ayes 122—Noes 5.
Messrs. Green, Mumford,
and N. Williams.
A letter was received fro
the treasury, containing a
nage in the United States.
nage 1,840,000.
Mr. Lewis reported a bi
the Protestant Episcopal
dria. Read twice and com
tee of the whole on Thurs
Mr. Thomas called for
on the bill punishing certa
United States.
Mr. Eppes moved to st
tion. Carried—55 to 40.
The 3d section was str
The new section offer
was opposed at some len
when the house adjourned

Wednesday, J

The house were all this
bill providing for the pu
crimes against the Unit
to be engrossed for a th
row. House adjourned a

BY THIS DA

Foreign

PARIS, Oc

The following letter
sia, was carried by cap
who set out from Ger
October, 1806, at 6 o'
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at 4 P. M. General H
that officer and took fre
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of Prussia was nine le
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in the evening. The
that he never receive
at 9 in the morning,
they had already be
It is likewise report
Prussia then said: "
rived sooner, perhaps
fought; but the heads
elated in such a manne
been yesterday any
could have brought ba
part of my army."

Sir, my Brother,

I have only receiv
letter of your majesty
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answer it only to pr
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both.

I pity and despise
work. I have receiv
ter, the note of you
October. You have
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have kept my word;
Saxony. May your
I have such forces
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tory.

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For what end? I sh
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* This relates t
ublished in the A

for it; but I can see no
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n to see it. I wish to
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request of the president
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hall put on such a tax.—
be appropriated to cer-
ose purposes are answer-
nued last session on an
age from the president,
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No objection was then
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hough the message says
d chiefly on luxuries, I
o think that it operates,
out the comforts and con-
n coarse cottens, woollens
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eport of the secretary of
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ed on articles of conveni-
ning those of necessity]
abolish the duty on salt,
o lay another tax of dou-
—Let us examine for
tax can be wanted. The
etary of the treasury says
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one hundred thousand,
illions appropriated for
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ar, at the lowest calcula-
nillions; and there was
hundred and ninety six
in the treasury the
four millions of this at
for the expence of 1807,
e millions more than e-
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eady annually appropri-

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years; that after 1808,
re than two spare millions)
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induce us to war; if so
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ution to enable us to spend
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ions, defence of our coun-
will be willing to grant it;
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tax for fortification, a tax
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d the people will agree to
overflowing treasury, and
xed to know what we are
o have, and without any
, as it is coupled with the
vote for its continuance.
We know of no existing
ntinuance of this fund; it
ution. The salt tax is a
temporary act. We can
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e the Mediterranean duty
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half a million of dollars,
a whole million? We
e salt duty 600,000 dol-
aking 1,600,000 dollars.
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cease in three months
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ssage relating to certain
called the Tunisian am-
re last winter. [Mr. Da-
sage] The principal ef-
he Tunisian ambassador
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was executed. [Mr. Dana
rect an error he hastily
en he said it appeared
secretary of the treasu-
d only be wanted for the
year; it appeared that
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th? [Mr. Dana here
o show that the tax cal-
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fund is not perpetual,
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h it was wanted were o-
m our view.
the whole, vote for the
of the country may be

such as to need this fund; objects of great importance to the country may require it.

Mr. Clay replied at some length to Mr. Quincy and Mr. Broom.

The ayes and noes were called for, and were—Ayes 122—Noes 5. The noes were Messrs. Green, Mumford, Quincy, Wickes and N. Williams.

A letter was received from the secretary of the treasury, containing a report of the tonnage in the United States. The whole tonnage 1,840,000.

Mr. Lewis reported a bill for incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Church in Alexandria. Read twice and committed to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

Mr. Thomas called for the order of the day on the bill punishing certain crimes against the United States.

Mr. Eppes moved to strike out the 2nd section. Carried—55 to 40.

The 3d section was struck out.

The new section offered by Mr. Bidwell, was opposed at some length by Mr. Elliott—when the house adjourned.

Wednesday, January 14.

The house were all this day engaged on the bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States—Ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

Foreign News.

PARIS, October 20.

The following letter to the king of Prussia, was carried by captain Montesquieu, who set out from Gera, on the 13th of October, 1805, at 6 o'clock A. M. and arrived at the camp of general Hohenlohe, at 4 P. M. General Hohenlohe detained that officer and took from him the letter he was the bearer of. The army of the king of Prussia was nine leagues farther back. This prince then ought to have received the letter of the emperor at the latest, at 6 in the evening. They assure, however, that he never received it before the 14th, at 9 in the morning, that is to say, when they had already began to fight.

It is likewise reported, that the king of Prussia then said: "If this letter had arrived sooner, perhaps we would not have fought; but the heads of those men are elated in such a manner, that if there had been yesterday any mention of peace, I could have brought back to Berlin one third part of my army."

Sir, my Brother,

I have only received, on the 7th, the letter of your majesty of the 25th of September. I am sorry that you have been made to sign that kind of pamphlet.* I answer it only to protest to you, that I shall never attribute to your majesty the things contained therein; all are contrary to your character, and the honor of both.

I pity and despise the writers of such a work. I have received, immediately after, the note of your minister of the 1st of October. You have given me a rendezvous of the 8th, and as a valiant knight I have kept my word; I am in the heart of Saxony. May your majesty believe me I have such forces that, with all your's, you cannot long contend with me for victory.

But why should we shed so much blood? For what end? I shall hold the same language to you that I have held to the emperor Alexander two days before the battle of Austerlitz. Would to Heaven that men, either sold or fanatical, greater enemies to yourself, and to your reign, than they are to me and my nation, had not given the same counsels to produce the same result.

Sir, I have been your friend for these six years. I am not willing to profit by this virtigo, which gives the impulse to your councils and which has made you commit political errors, at which Europe is yet astonished, and military errors the enormity of which Europe will soon resound. If you had asked me in your note possible things, I would have granted them, you have asked my dishonor; you might have been certain of my answer. You have then waged war against me, the allegiance is broken forever.

But why should we have our subjects butchered? I do not value a victory purchased by the lives of a number of my children. If I were just entering the military career, and if I could fear the chances of combats, this language might be misplaced. Sir, your majesty shall be vanquished; you will have committed to hazard the tranquility of your life, the existence of your subjects without the shadow of a pretext. You are as yet untouched and can treat with me in a manner conformable to your rank. Before a month has passed away you will treat in a different situation, you have suffered yourself to be acted upon by stimulations that were calculated and artfully prepared. You have often told me that you had rendered me some service! Well I am willing to give you the greatest proof of my gratitude.—You have yet in your power to snatch your subjects from the ravages and calamities of war, it has scarcely begun, you may terminate it and thereby do a thing grateful to all Europe.

If you listen to those frantic men who fourteen years ago wanted to take Paris, and who now have embarked you in a war and immediately after in an offensive plan equally inconceivable, you will do your people an injury which the rest of your life cannot amend. Sir, I leave nothing to gain against your majesty; I wish nothing nor did I ever wish any thing from you; the present war is impolitic. I feel that perhaps I am irritating in this letter, a certain susceptibility natural to every sovereign; but the present circumstances allow of no softenings: I tell you things just as I think them.

Besides, your majesty, give me leave to say, that there is no great discovery for Europe to learn that France is three times more populous, as brave and as warlike as the dominions of your majesty—I have given you no real cause for war. Order this swarm of evil minded and inconsiderate men to be before your throne, in that respectful silence that is due to you; I restore tranquality in your own breast as in your dominions. If you never again find in me an ally, you will find a man desirous of only making wars when indispensably necessary to the policy of my people, and not to shed blood in a contest with sovereigns who have with me no opposition of industry, commerce and policy.

I pray your majesty to see in this letter nothing but the desire that I have of sparing the blood of men, and to withhold from a nation that geographically cannot be at at enmity with mine, the bitter regrets of having too much listened to ephemeral sentiments that are excited and calmed easily among the people.

I pray to God, sir my brother, to keep you in his holy and sacred keping.

Your majesty's good brother,
(Signed) NAPOLEON.

In my Imperial Camp of Gera,
the 12th October.

* This relates to the Prussian manifesto, published in the Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.

An unfortunate affair took place last night off Gloucester, on board the ship Sally, bound to Ireland. The crew having mutinied, killed the mate; the captain fortunately having a pair of pistols loaded, in a very spirited manner, shot two of the culprits, and with the haver-et of one of the pistols stabbed a third; upon which the remainder ran forward and submitted.

THE PLOT RIPENING.

In addition to the article below, taken from a New Orleans paper, we have received letters from that place to the 10th Dec. They concur with this article in representing the extraordinary ferment that prevails; and as every thing on this subject is sought for with avidity, we shall prefix an extract from our private correspondence.

New Orleans, Dec. 9.

"You will have heard that general Wilkinson has been here some days; his movements being of a military and defensive nature, excited much curiosity for the cause. To-day a full explanation was made. The governor this morning having convened the merchants announced, that col. Burr with a considerable force was descending the river to attack this territory, and thereby effect a separation of the WESTERN from the ATLANTIC States.

He added that he had received information, which to his mind was conclusive of Burr's treasonable designs, from general Wilkinson, who at his request had attended the meeting. Wanting sailors to man the gun boats he informed us, that he had called the meeting in hopes that the merchants by releasing the sailors from their engagements, would obviate the unpleasant necessity of resorting to impressments.

The General then rose, and in a very handsome and impressive manner, addressed the meeting. He assured them the present was a moment, in which any delay would indeed be dangerous. He entered very minutely into the nature and object of Burr's conspiracy. Its first point was the subjugation of this city, in order to obtain the money in the banks, which, with requisitions on the city, was to prepare an armament against Mexico.

He declared that the plot had been communicated to him in confidence, under the expectation of his joining it. A long and intimate friendship had subsisted between him and some of the leaders of the treason and he lamented most bitterly, that in the course of that intimacy, his character had been so grossly misconceived, as to imagine that he was open to corruption. He then openly denounced Aaron Burr, as the leader of the scheme, although supported by some of the first characters in the union. He concluded by pledging his life in the defence of the city.

An embargo has been the consequence of this meeting, and every preparation is making to defend the city. The people generally are indignant on the occasion."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16.

Captain Hubble, of the brig Polly, who arrived at Charleston on the 27th ult. in 26 days from Laguna, informs that two days before he sailed a schooner with dispatches, arrived from Vera Cruz, and brought information that the capital of Mexico had been nearly destroyed by an inundation. When the last accounts were received, the city had been overflown for ten days, the water being four feet deep.

The Governor of Massachusetts, after laying before the house in his speech of the 8th inst. the current business of the state, concludes as follows:

"The strength of a republic consists in the mutual dependence and agreement of its several parts. A consciousness of their individual wants and weakness unites the members amongst themselves in the bond of common interest; and so long as a firm and sincere regard to the common good prevails, it renders the republic invincible, and enables it to maintain its liberty and independence against all its enemies. If the state, while in this condition, is threatened with any injury from abroad, the private quarrels and party disputes of the citizens are suspended by the love of their country and the fear of common danger, they immediately unite, and are eager to perform the duty of their respective functions.

It is evident, therefore, that the security of every free state depends on the virtues of the individuals who compose it, and every individual is concerned and may be useful in promoting the general safety. Let it then, gentlemen, be our care to do all that is incumbent upon us. Let us attend to the organization and discipline of the militia, so far as those duties are assigned to the several states. Let us guard against those divisions, and that foreign influence which have proved fatal to all other republics. Let us endeavor to unite the people in friendship and mutual confidence; and shew, by our example, the same moderation and candor, and the same reverence for the laws, which we expect from our fellow-citizens; and let us cheerfully contribute whatever the national government may think necessary, for the protection of our commerce, and the complete defence of our territorial rights.

CALEB STRONG.

From the Boston Repertory.

COMMUNICATION.

The nearer our government approaches to democracy, the more certainly can we conjecture of the course of our affairs from the character of the men who direct them.

When we see such gentry as Varnum, Crowninshield, Gregg, and Smilie the chief managers of the machine of state, we are ready to say we cannot fall much lower. We are at the bottom. In point of spirit Bidwell is below these people, in point of talents very little above them.—There is a species of cunning that affects to hide much because it has little to shew, that is methodical, solemn and oracular in proportion to its emptiness; this we take to be the specious Mr. Bidwell. There is no colder blacker heart, nor any head fuller of cobweb; without any warmth of public feeling, without even any social propensities, there is no doubt he stands quite impartial between right and wrong between truth and falsehood. Of course therefore he views every question only as a public man, and has much to say whenever he choses, not because he sees a single truth which is the result of enquiry, but because he discerns a hundred quiddities which arise to hinder his ever seeing it. This man we are told is a favorite and Mr. Varnum is messenger of the secret cabinet.

This is the usual course of democracies. The mean start the game and the ambitious take it. Liberty at last the lion's prey is first worried by the curs.

Mr. Randolph despised these men and their influence, and he made no scruple of expressing his contempt for them and their master. They stood mute, confounded & almost singed with his satire, and we naturally enough thought they were condemned in future to be quiet in the place to which he had degraded them.

Behold however they conspire to notice, and Mr. Randolph is himself in the back ground. Why is it? Is there a mistake in his estimate of our national spirit and destiny. Is it fore ordained that we shall neither maintain our freedom nor loose it greatly! That we are not to serve some Pisistratus, Ceasar or Bonaparte, but a dust licking committee of toad eating slaves, who seem to sink in spirit as they rise in power.

Whether Mr. Randolph has discovered this mistake and has chosen to stoop because our public will not rise, or whether his own spirit has a greater propensity to insolent invective than to real greatness and elevation, we pretend not to determine because, really we do not know. But we think we shall soon know.

For if after all Mr. Randolph has said, and justly said of the detestable meanness of our policy he descends to prop that policy, and to join, no matter how indirectly, in flattering its low high author, then we say he is a fallen man—or rather we say he is a man who could not have risen. There is a sort of abjectness of spirit that like the anvils of the goddess Juno, in the old fable, would fix a man to the earth, if his understanding had an angel's wings.

That Mr. Randolph has a piquant satire that he is prompt at reply, that he has a singular felicity of language and a certain brow beating audaciousness of manner that defies rules, and orders too, we believe. But that he says many things that an older, and a more temperate statesman would not say, or could easily confute if he heard them said by another member, we readily admit and we are fully convinced that this is the general opinion of the New England public. They did think his genius bright and his judgement crude and immature. Few however were till very lately prepared to deny him the praise of an independent, resolute spirit. Of that more proof is wanted and more will soon be had. We shall see whether he aspires to club with Varnum in the "water closet."

Marsteller and Young,

Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,

8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.

ALSO,

17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16. d

E. GILMAN

Has just received from Charleston, via Baltimore,

Fifty bales Upland Cotton, of the first quality.

Likewise from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Murray's embroidered, figured & plain KID SHOES.

Morocco do. high and low heels.

In Store,

40 barrels Prime Pork, and
2 do. excellent Lard.

Jan. 16. d3teo4t

SALT.

4000 bushels coarse Turks Island SALT, just received and for sale by

John Tucker.

Also, on Hand,

First quality brown Sugar, in hogsheads and barrels; Coffee in bags—and Groceries as usual.

December 30. 2aw8w

LAND TO RENT.

I WILL *LEASE* for a term of years, two Tenements, part of the tract on which I live, each containing about 240 acres, cleared and enclosed, for cash rents, or to men of good characters and possessing a sufficient number of hands to cultivate the land, for a share of the crops. Immediate possession may be had of part of each tenement, with liberty to get wood from the other lands of the subscriber for all necessary purposes.

I will also rent for one or more years,

The Fishery at the Mouth of Douge Creek.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount Vernon, Dec. 23.—26 2aw

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in King-street.

July 8. d12m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Smedley and Shreve*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and William Shreve is solely authorised to settle all the accounts of the partnership—it is requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same immediately.

David Smedley,
William Shreve.

January 7. co3w

WILLIAM SHREVE

Continues to carry on the DRY GOOD BUSINESS, in the same store occupied by Smedley and Shreve,

January 7. co3w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the 26th of January, 1807, on the premises, a two story Brick House, well calculated for a store and the accommodation of a family, with kitchen, smoak house, stables, and well of water in the yard, together with the Lot of Ground on which they stand, containing one and a quarter acres, well situated for garden and grass lot, being on the main street in the town of *Waterford*, an excellent stand for a retail store—the property of the late Israel Thompson, deceased—the time of payment will be made known on the day of sale.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit them with the vouchers for settlement, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to

Jonah Thompson, and James Moore, } *Ex'rs.*

Loudon County, Dec. 30. 2awds

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of RICHARD CONWAY, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

William Herbert,
Nicholas Fitzhugh,
Edmund I. Lee, } *Ex'rs.*

December 17. 3taw6w

NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company, of Alexandria, are informed, that an election for fifteen directors, to manage the affairs of the said Company for the year ensuing, will be held at the court-house, in Alexandria, the 15th of next month.

By order of the directors,
WM. HARTSHORNE, Pres't.

12th mo. 30th

☞ Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; are requested to insert the above two weeks in their respective papers.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration *debonis non*, on the estate of William Henry Washington, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 17th day of December, 1806.

John Luke, *Adm'r.*
DE BONIS NON.

December 17—18 2aw4w

To the Public.

RICHARD LEE & SON seem to pe[rceive] the charges I have made, and the proofs of their artifice and falsehoods which I have exhibited, will pass unnoticed by the public, because R. L. & Son do not "*feel inclined* to justify their conduct, in their base attempt to deprive me and my children of our living for *it is a fact*, (tho' they chuse to assert the contrary) that the income from the estate my deceased husband is not competent to feed and educate his children.

What have they said to invalidate my assertion of their establishment (as they pompously term it) being but a few months in existence? NOTHING.—What, to disprove that they have meanly endeavored to *tamper* with my agents in *various* places? NOTHING.

They said *they had not withdrawn* an equivocal advertisement, and say "there is not an editor in Baltimore but will pronounce it a downright falsehood," and then appeal to my conscience, and my agent, &c.—I have given the dates of the publications, the time *when* the equivocal advertisement *was withdrawn*, and an extract from the letter of this same agent, to whom they had the barefaced impudence to appeal; *these all prove*, and M'Pechin's file (in this instance) *will demonstrate their deliberate perversion of truth.*—To this they reply—NOTHING. Full proof of the falsehood of their insinuation respecting my brother's employment, is before the public—to this they reply—NOTHING. They asserted my brother saw in Baltimore the original recipes &c.—His deposition proving the falsehood of this, is also before the public, and has for an answer—NOTHING. To my *proof (from their own advertisement)* of their assertion being false, where they say they are the only persons that ever prepared any of the medicines,' what have they replied—NOTHING: and in saying nothing, they act with that cautious cunning which always marked their conduct; they fear examination, & shuffle off from one thing to another, for investigation is what they dread. The fact is that several persons in New-York, and one person who is now in Baltimore, worked in the same apartment with R. L. and Son. These persons can prove, that R. L. and Son worked *in no other apartment than what was common to all the workmen*—Should R. L. and Son deny this, I will produce satisfactory proof here, and refer to N. R. the person now in Baltimore.

R. L. and Son pretend they wish people to enquire into their private characters, (I suppose by way of extenuation.) They ought to know that even if their private characters were esteemed good, it would not affect the *proof* I have adduced of their falsehood, *nor change a lie into truth.* If the public *really did know* their private characters, I would never trouble myself to answer any lies they chuse to print. No person can confer on me a greater favor than by making the enquiry R. L. and Son requests. Let the enquiry be made in any neighborhood where they have heretofore lived, or of any *uninterested* person who has known them for *a length of time*; perhaps the *senior* will refer to *some society* with whom *he has been connected.* My *present* business is not with their *private* characters; they have foolishly introduced the subject—they will act *wisely* not to renew it. Cunning is apt to overshoot its mark—I presume R. L. & Son, when they said "*we had no occasion to copy from the recipe book*," did not remember that an affidavit was before the public, *proving this identical recipe book to be in my possession*; nor had they brains to reflect, *they were producing unquestionable proof that my medicines are genuine.*

MORE ADDITIONS

To the "half told tale"—From the recipe book above alluded to, the deceased *occasionally* wrote down the quantity of such articles as he wished to have weighed out, in readiness; these *memorandums* were usually written on SMALL BITS OF PAPER, *without any specification what medicine it was for, or whether such ingredients composed the whole of one, or parts of several medicines*:—and here I would ask Michael Lee, if the deceased did not declare to him, *on a certain occasion*, that he always *expected these memorandums to be returned*;—*and that he should consider 'the workman who secreted them guilty of* ROBBERY'. R. Lee, sen'r, will do well, to *convince* the public, that what HE calls RECIPES, and what Mr. *Andrew Hanna* terms MANUSCRIPTS, *are not loose memorandums of that description.* This, *if they are really recipes*, can easily be done, by the following method: Produce a deposition from a medical character, that he has seen in the possession of Richard Lee and Son, recipes for preparing (here let the articles be enumerated) and that they are *stated by the writer to be recipes for preparing those articles* enumerated; then let Mr. A. Hanna depose, that *the whole* of these recipes are *written by the deceased.* This is a very reasonable proposition; *easily performed*, and much to your advantage if *punctually performed*—Remember the public will expect your compliance.

To the concluding observation of Richard Lee and Son, I would reply, my words are, "having been informed, that the agent in Baltimore *had received* their compositions for sale, removed her medicines to James Hanna's medical warehouse, No. 102, Market-street, this is *exactly* the fact; and your attempt to *twist* it to the contrary is another proof of your baseness. Produce the assertion if you can? I rely with perfect confidence on a discriminating public, who I am persuaded will frustrate the attempts of Richard Lee and Son, who have evidently employed most unworthy and ungentlemanly means to accomplish their purpose. My friends and the public, I hope, will ever remember, that Richard Lee and Son, in their last publication, have indubitably proved, that *the deceased had a book, containing directions for preparing his medicines* called by them *The Recipe Book*, nor will they forget that an *affidavit* already published, *proves this identical book to be in my possession.* The inference *unquestionably* is, *that the medicines prepared according to the recipes in that book, must be the same as those prepared by the deceased.*—Thus has cunning *overreached* itself—and THUS, HAVE R. LEE AND SON, UNQUESTIONABLY PROVED THAT MY MEDICINES ARE GENUINE.

The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, and assures them, the medicines enumerated below, shall be faithfully prepared, from the recipe book of her deceased husband. They are for sale at the Book-Store of JAMES KENNEDY, senior, and no where else in Alexandria.

☞ The genuine may always be distinguished from the spurious by having the signature of Richard Lee and Co. on the outside wrapper, or that of

Hannah Lee.

New-York, 14th Dec. 1806.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

For restoring debilitated constitutions, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

So well known for its superior efficacy in removing coughs, colds, asthmas, Hooping cough, &c. See the certificates [at the places of sale] of many of the respectable characters of Baltimore in favor of this medicine.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For rheumatism, gout, palsy, swelling, numbness, &c.

Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Warranted to cure by once using, being perfectly innocent and free from mercury, & all deleterious ingredients.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers—one bottle of this medicine has frequently cured a whole family.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, and for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels

Damask Lip Salve—Restorative Tooth Powder—Hahn's German Eye Water—Indian Vegetable Specific, &c. &c.

I do hereby certify, that Mr. Michael Lee, one of the firm of Richard Lee and Son, of Baltimore, called on me some time previous to their advertisement in this paper, to solicit my acceptance of their agency for the sale of their medicines in Alexandria in lieu of that of Mrs. Hannah Lee, his brother's widow, for whom I was already engaged; alledging as an inducement to me to make this change, that Mrs. Lee was left in easy circumstances, which would enable her to live comfortably without business—that Richard Lee and Son were in possession of the original recipes, and from being long in the habit of preparing the medicines of Richard Lee, deceased, were the only persons who could compound them. He added, that some of Mrs. Lee's agents had already, on being applied to, resigned her agency for theirs. In answer to Mr. M. Lee I said that, admitting the truth of what he asserted, I could not with propriety determine until I should hear from Mrs. Lee, to whom I should write on the subject. On enquiry I found that Mrs. Lee was in possession of the original recipe book of her deceased husband—that she had assistants who were competent to prepare her medicines from it in the same manner as in his life time, and was fully determined to do so, not being left by any means in those easy circumstances which had been represented; but was obliged to struggle for support of a young family by pursuing a business which was their natural right, of which it would be highly unjustifiable in any person whatever to deprive them, much more so in those so nearly connected with them as R. Lee and Son; until Mrs. Lee thought proper to give it up of herself or was unable to conduct it, neither of which appears to be the case. I therefore declined Mr. Michael Lee's proposal and make this declaration at the request of Mrs. Lee. It is in my apprehension a true statement of the merits of the matter in dispute between them; of which a discerning public must now be left to judge and appreciate. The well disposed will doubtless be inclined to protect the interests of the widow and the fatherless when attacked by those who ought by every tie of nature to defend them.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, 30th Dec. 1806.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT *Valuable Property* at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most invitating piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler,
John Janney, } *Ex'rs.*

November 28. 3aw

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *William Langerfield Ross*, late of the county aforesaid deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

Charles M'Knight,
John Stewart, } *Adm'rs.*

December 17—18. 3taw4w

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT two-story FRAME HOUSE lately occupied by Mark Butts, situate in Duke, between Water and Union streets, next door to Thomas Preston's. Apply to

Mark Butts, or
Thomas Preston.

January 7. co

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent on the capital stock of said Bank for the half year, ending this day, is declared and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thursday next, the eighth instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurden Chapin, Cashier.

Bank of Alexandria, Jan 5—6 3awtd

For Sale or to Let,

A SUBBE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE,

ON Prince street, next door to B. Shreve, jun's. store. For terms apply to

J. LAWRASON.

N. B. I will also Rent, or Lease on moderate terms for ever, a number of valuable Lots on Duke street.

January 1 co

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Wilson, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment—Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

Sarah Wilson, *Admr'x.*
Aaron Wilson,
Benjamin Brown, } *Admr's.*

December 17—18 3aw3w

Gun and Pistol Manufactory,

Lower end of King street, near the water.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from London, via Baltimore, an handsome assortment of GUNS and PISTOLS, which he will sell low for cash—

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Single and double barreled Bird and Squirrel Guns.

Holster and Pocket Pistols.

Boys' Guns, Bullet Moulds, &c.

ROBERT NASH.

N. B. Guns and Pistols stocked and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

As there are a number of Guns &c. left to be repaired, which have been on hand for a long space of time, the owners are particularly requested to pay charges and take them away.

December 15

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